



# An Analysis of SDG India Index: Where does India Stand?

1Drishti Kohli, 2Manisha Raj

1Student, 2Faculty

1Amity University,

2Amity University

## Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals are a road map for a healthier and more sustainable future for all. They discuss the worldwide problems of the world, such as inequality, poverty, environmental degradation, species extinction, equality and justice. Discover more about it and take appropriate action.

As for India, the huge population is dealing with multiples issues and has improved itself from past few decades. But on some SDGs, it's still lacking behind. So, in this paper, the objective is to analyse in-depth that on what SDGs India doesn't have good score and why. The other objective it to compare the SDGs of India with other countries and to find out what more can be done, to improve the scores. And final objective of this paper, is to find out what citizens can do on their individual level to improve the country's score on SDGs.

All the goals in SDGs are equally important and they are inter-related, if we improve one goal, the effect of it definitely will go on the other goals too. So, it is very important to make sure that India's score on SDGs is good enough, to achieve the development efficiently and effectively.

## Introduction

Sustainable Development is such an easy term, everybody talks about it especially from last few years. On school level, kids are taught to take measures to ensure that we are preserving our resources. On high school level, students are taught the same but in more depth. Everybody knows the consequences if we won't go on this path, but ever wondered what things are done or how things are decided on state or country level?

Do countries really care about sustainable development? Answer is yes, they do. Apparently, they are so interested that we have Sustainable Development index for literally every country.

There are goals and accordingly countries are given scores and in the same way, countries are compared.

The countries with worst score in Sustainable development index portrays that they are not taking care of the resources and countries with good score portrays that they are taking into consideration all the resources.

The battle for growth and progress has resulted in an anomaly in sustainable growth among nations, depletion of certain environmental assets, and thus an alteration of the eco system. Because this jeopardizes the very presence of living organisms on Earth, a way to resolve the issue to maintain safe surroundings for subsequent generations has become essential.

Sustainable development is a word intended to ensure that the application occurs in such a manner that natural resources are preserved and forwarded on to subsequent generations unharmed. Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been founded with the aim of creating a more effective, equitable, and safe planet by 2030.

They were agreed as part of the UN General Assembly Summit in September 2015 by 193 Member States as part of their Sustainable Development Agenda. India is a member state to this treaty and is fully devoted to the 2030 Agenda. At this point, the purpose of this paper is to try to comprehend the difficulties that India has faced in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.

It is widely recognized that the achievement of the 2030 Agenda would be heavily reliant on India's progress on the SDGs.

It is due not just to the massive overall population, but also because of the power and strength of the Indian economy. Furthermore, India has recognized as a leading player in the global climate change action agendas.

After several years of implementing the aggressive strategy, the time has come to assess the nation's progress on particular SDGs. Depending on the NITI Aayog's SDG India Index: Baseline Report 2018, an analysis has been conducted to represent the performance status of India Goal-wise. SDGs, or Sustainable Development Goals, were created in order to achieve long-term growth and protect the natural environment by 2030. There are 17 SDGs, each with a particular target. The following article contains a complete report of sustainable development agenda.

# Literature Review

In relevance to the SDG of "Sustainable Cities," (Koch and Ahmad 2018) conducted a comparable analysis on the development of the theory of sustainable cities across India and Germany. The variables of resilience, safety, and progressiveness were all taken into account in the research.

In terms of the SDG of "decent work and economic growth," construction is the most intimidating task of any nation. The financing issue for big projects is now being addressed through the Ppp framework, and the development, reasoning, advantages, and problems of the PPP model for large infrastructure projects such as Indian airports have been investigated (Kaur and Prashanthi 2015).

The challenges and opportunities of mines in India, as well as the opportunities for sustainable environmental activities in India, were investigated (Gupta and Raghuwanshi 2015). (R Sharma and Newman 2017) considered the effect of rail transit in the viable growth of Indian cities, and (Sinha, Sadhukhan, and Priye 2017) investigated and dealt out the critical appraisal of sustainable bus lines in Patna.

In relation to the SDG of "Life on Land," (Aggarwal 2014) investigated the fiscal, cultural, and ecological problems of four identified Forest cleaning growth frameworks, several of those were deemed to be unsustainable in the long term. The research also discovered that the plantations seen in these ventures had a series of adverse social and ecological consequences in the longer term.

(Byravan et al. 2017) investigated India's effort and performance in emissions reduction with respect to NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions) goals and discovered that India is advancing favorably toward the 2030 renewable energy targets.

The susceptibility of Tamil Nadu's coastal areas to climate changes was investigated using groundwater resources, fishing, and agriculture as factors (Ramachandran et al. 2016). Each town's highly sensitive component was found, and or the corrective tactics to be implemented with each were prioritized.

The possibilities for Indo-China collaboration in technology and science for the environmental sustainability of specific Himalayan areas were investigated (E. Sharma 2017). Furthermore, the common ground and cooperation involving India and the EU in terms of environmental sustainability reforms was thoroughly researched (Prasad 2017).

The involvement of financial institutions in promoting female entrepreneurs and strengthening equality between the sexes in enterprise was investigated (Deepa 2014). The thesis of (Lalnehzovi 2015) recorded an interpretative analysis on empowering of Mizoram's local people in relation to the United nations sustainable development goals of "equality."

The accomplishment of using software to monitor water concentration, Geo information technology in groundwater sources prospective sensing in a micro basin in Tirunelveli was undertaken by (Narmada, Gobinath, and Bhaskarana 2015), as well as a strong correlation on the Amravati River area was carried by (Gobinath, Narmada, and Bhaskarana 2015). (Anbazhagan and Jothibasu 2016).

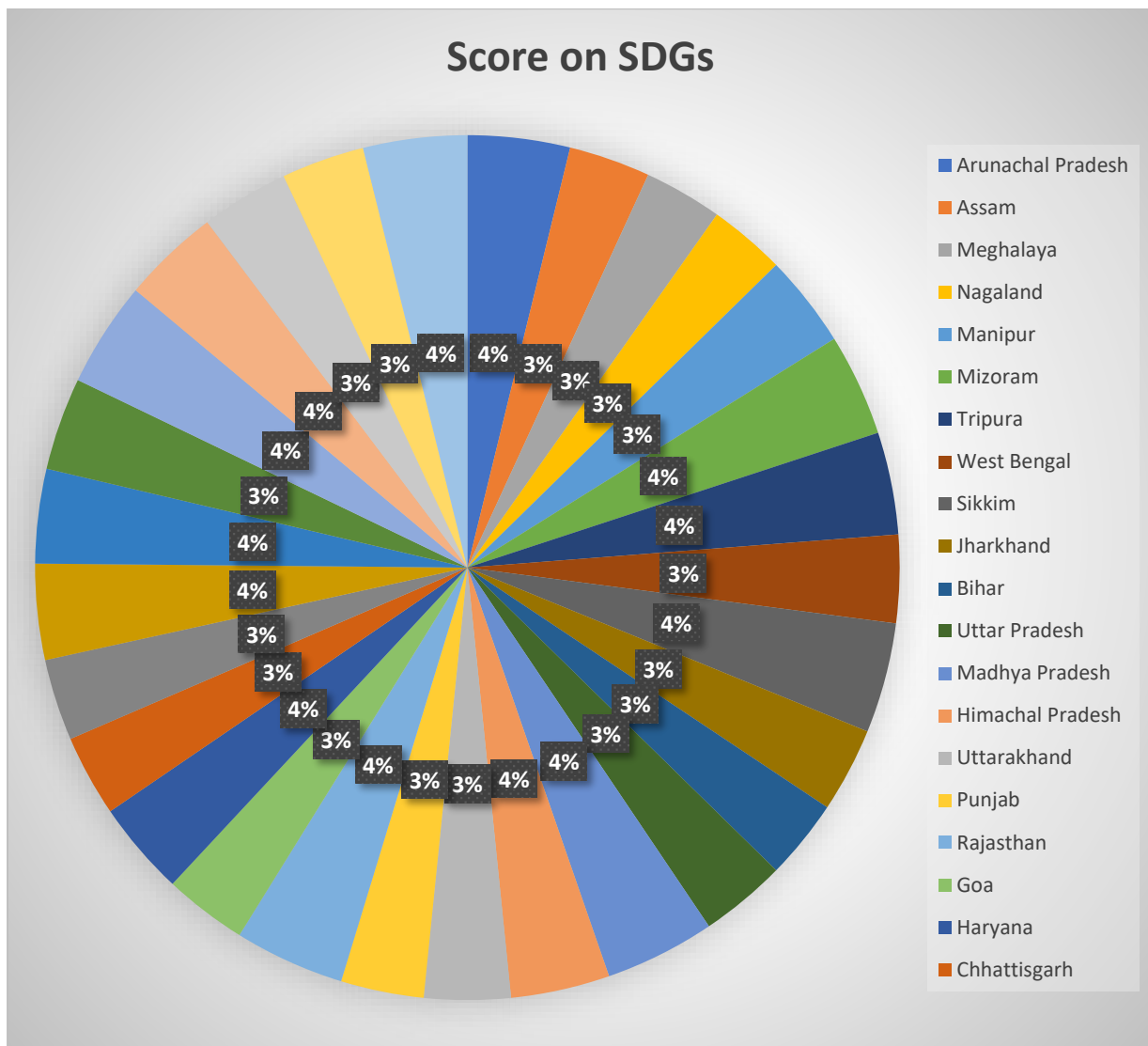
## Objective

- The foremost objective is to study the scores of India on SDGs from recent reports and its reasons in depth.
- The purpose of this work is to recognize research holes in frameworks and to assess potential areas in the conceptualization of sustainable progress in India.
- The other objective is to find out that what else can be done to enhance the score of the country.

## Research Methodology

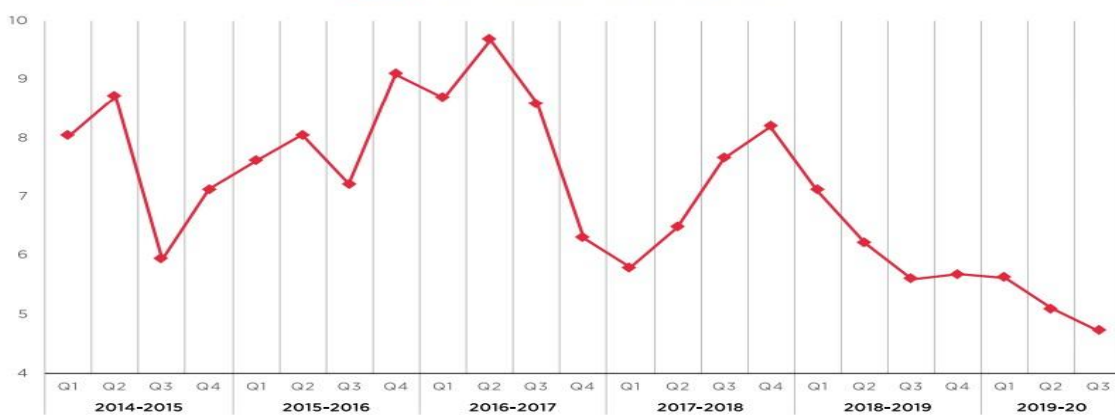
This study is based on 12 research papers from very reputed journals, recent reports on Sustainable development like Niti Ayog Dashboard and so on.

Data Analysis



Interpretation for Goal 1

Graph 1. India's Real GDP Growth (in per cent)

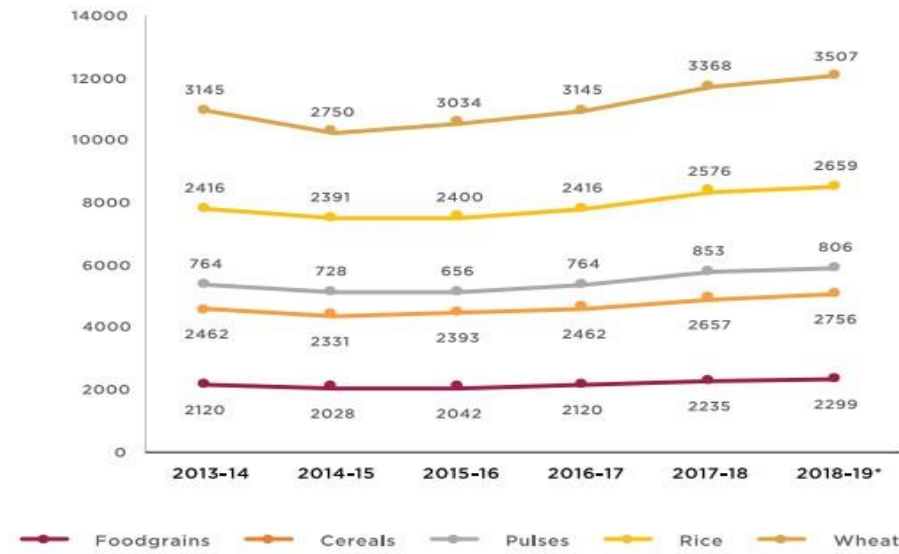


Person days of jobs created increased by 12 percent from 2.36 billion in 2016-17 to 2.64 billion in 2019-20.

In small town India 85.3 percent of those who asked for work were allotted access.

## Interpretation for Goal 2

Graph 2. Yield Per Hectare of Major Crops (Kg/ Hectare)



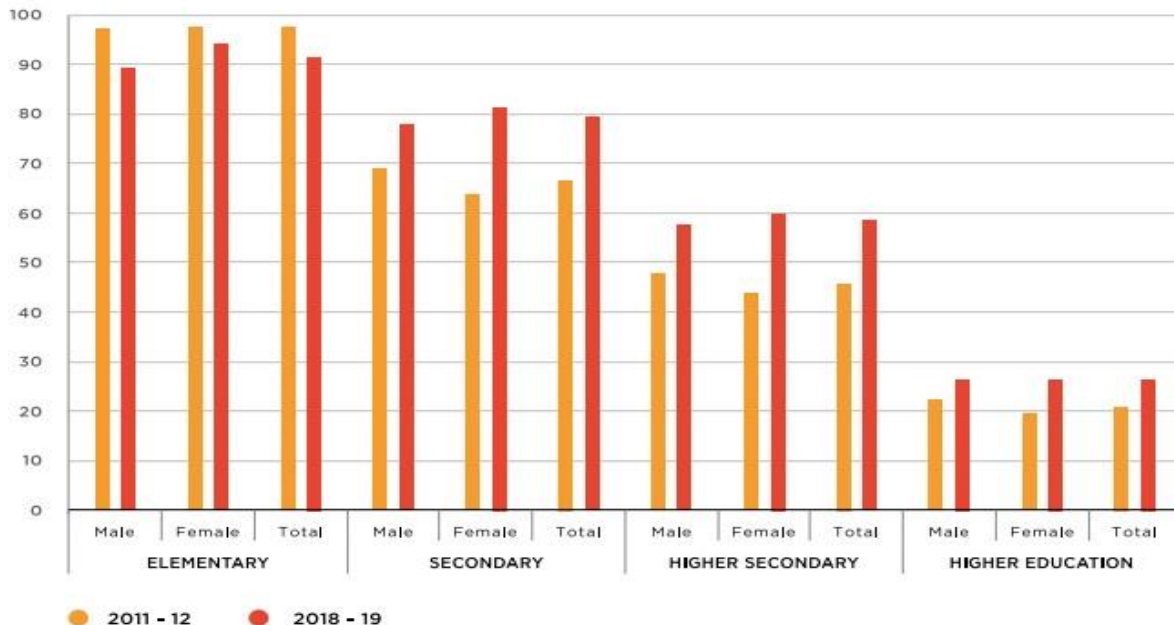
India's agriculture sector production has grown, with rice output rising to 2659 lb weight 2391 lbs 2014-15. Likewise, wheat yields 3507 lbs 2018-19, up to 2751 lbs 2014-15.

## Interpretation for Goal 3

- INR 5,00,000 per year HEALTH INSURANCE
- for 100 million families
- MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO
- reduced to 122 from 130 in 2014-16
- UNDER 5 MORTALITY RATE
- improved to 37 in 2017 from 43 in 2015

## Interpretation for Goal 4

Graph 3. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at all India level (in per cent)



- More than 80% Teachers Formally Trained
- Gender Parity Index  
1.06 Elementary | 1.04 Secondary
- 98.4% separate toilet for girls in elementary schools improved from 87.2%

### **Interpretation for Goal 5**

Gender equity and fairness are fundamental values enshrined in Constitution of India. Gender equity laws, laws, services, and initiatives strive to promote that females are not exempt from India's development and progress, and would receive support from and make a significant contribution to all of it.

### **Interpretation for Goal 6**

And over 67% of global populace in India, that is dependent on 4% of the globe's fresh - water channels

For generations, India had battled extreme poverty. In 2014, only about halves of Indian population have links to improved toilets establishments and really just 30% of municipal wasting sewerage is handled.

### **Interpretation for Goal 7**

To a large degree, stronger social and economic growth in India is largely based on efficient and equal availability and affordability, efficient, and renewable energy.

The nation's energy profile is rapidly diversifying by expanding environmental benefits - sun, air, water, and reuse recycling, also including - enhancing deployed power and improving accessibility to everybody.

### **Interpretation for Goal 8**

To create a stable and thriving India, growth must be stimulated as well as steady, that implies hitting greater production levels.

Entrepreneurialism seems to have been a major cause of stress of the global growth plan. India does have the world's third - greatest entrepreneurial spirit.

### **Interpretation for Goal 9**

Initiatives to Boost Market Efficiency

Invention and Layout Building Infrastructure for Habitats

### **Interpretation for Goal 10**

- Rapidly increasing real wage growth
- Publicizing opportunity and performance equal opportunities
- Creating advanced training programs
- Increasing state welfare policies
- By poverty reduction, they will encourage individuals.
- Actively supporting long-term relocation as well as a migrant-friendly solid foundation

### **Interpretation for Goal 11**

- Urban transformation
- House for all, helped the Indian Economy on its score.

### **Interpretation for Goal 12**

- Nutrition program that is feasible
- Optimise resource
- Establishing and development that is environmentally friendly
- Sourcing by the government
- Tourist industry that is ecologically responsible
- Trash disposal

### **Interpretation for Goal 13**

- Climate policy is incorporated into programs, plans, even preparation.
- India as well as its international obligations
- Producing renewable power

### **Interpretation for Goal 14**

The yearly disposal of approximately 1 billion barrels of toxic debris into the ocean is indeed a massive issue for India.

It has 2443 aquatic fish species, of which Fifty are endangered but 46 become close proximity.<sup>1</sup> There are approximately 4,581 plants diversity as well as 920 flowering mangrove varieties in India.

The seas surrounding India were witnessing elevated amounts of fisheries density; there seems to be a risk of dwindling grab for fishermen along the shore.

Graduation from artisanal to mechanized structures did not take place in a sustained increase in profits, increased job efficiency, or greater management of market conditions, leading to increased borrowing costs.

### **Interpretation for Goal 15**

Ecosphere depletion is growing as being one of the greatest global global problems, threatening all attempts to achieve SDG 15.

With governmental and non - governmental efforts, India is a key part of the overall crisis.

Comes increased approaches, infrastructure growth, as well as efficient resources mobilization must be implemented to adequately

### **Interpretation for Goal 16**

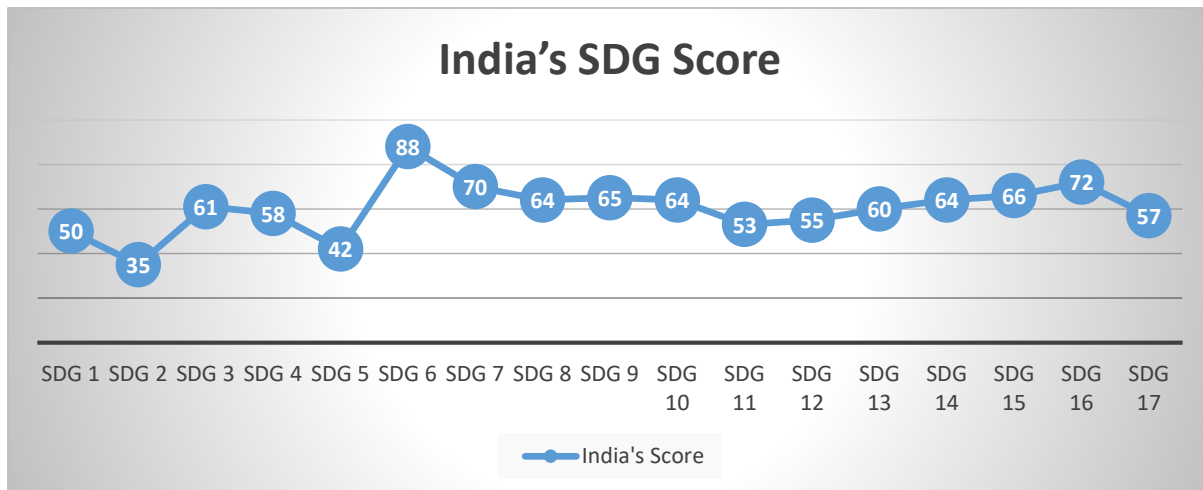
When calculating the nation's score on the SDG India Index or Dashboard, the total Index Value for SDG 16 as well as its analysed 8 national metrics is 72, with states ranging from 52 to 86 or Union Territories ranging from 64 to 94 on something like a level of 0-100.

## Interpretation for Goal 17

In recent decades, the Indian government as well as several federal government also adopted legislative changes including procedure simplifications in order to improve predictive ability, equality, including modernization.

India also initiated a detailed series of measures to improve Gdp growth, as well as the exposure of the defense, rail lines, coal mines, virtual markets, even finance providers to Foreign direct investment.

While the planet recovers from the impact of wage stagnation or strives to "left no person out by 2030, that's on the verge of a scientific breakthrough.



## Findings of the Study

In relation only to United nations sustainable development goals of Sustainability consumption & production the whole findings revealed several papers on viable infrastructure as well as engineering and or the fields of investigation were layout, the use of HVFA create throughout the project development, as well as a detailed analysis of India versus German settlements.

Environmental highways, the Public private partnership method of functioning with airports, rail transit ventures, viable extraction, including efficient transport services are still areas of focus for scholars.

In terms of the United nations sustainable development goals of "Living on Soil," the majority of the study focused on forestry goods, medicinal and – anti crops, as well as agricultural effects on poverty alleviation. Then CDM could be another subject of research.

Study involved the principles, threats, including implications for public communities of Kerala's Marshes swamps as well as near the coast control regions in relation to both the United nations sustainable development goals of "Existence Under Waters." Research teams studied the relationship, pressures, as well as impacts of environmental sustainability for environmental sustainability in Kerala, and perhaps even the effect of plant industry in Karnataka on global warming.



Researchers have looked into the Indian effort as well as success towards reducing carbon emissions.

Studies explored that Indo-China ties as well as the India-EU ties around viable projects in reference to the United nations sustainable development goals of "Agreements to accomplish targets."

Analysts evaluated the effect of companies in promoting female's entrepreneurialism thereby elevating the participation of females in relation to its United nations sustainable development goals of "Equality of the sexes."

In connection mostly to United nations sustainable development goals of "Hardly any Homelessness," the development of local hydraulic structures & raise drainage in settlements in reducing water crisis, and perhaps even the impact of biodiversity as well as environmental homelessness mostly on substandard housing in Core Himalayas, were discussed.

A further field of interest for analysts would be the use of technologies as well as a landscape modeling method for productive cultivation as well as the transformation of agricultural Haryana's Producers to environmentally friendly food production. The main objectives of sustainability practices to cultivation in poverty alleviation, the position of geography, as well as the position of cultivation as well as environmental protection for India's environmental sustainability

Intellectuals did studies mostly on United nations sustainable development goals of "Adequate sanitation," a extreme water shortage as well as drainage issue experienced in Gujarat, and even the role of a Sardar-Sarovar Watershed Management program in generating employment opportunities as well as social and economic growth.

Through accordance to United nations sustainable development goals "Zero Starvation," an analysis of India's growth, connections, as well as disengages in terms of agricultural production been conducted.

Regarding the United nations sustainable development goals of "School," study was interested in a report on content advancement, strategies, threats, opportunities, but rather potential of secondary ed to India's sustained development.

Studies investigating the position, difficulties, including expectations of saving resources, that existing mixture of power generation in India, and even the prospective as well as additional energy balance in India in relation to an United nations sustainable development goals of "Power generation." Research teams examined the role about the off planetary panels, their propagation, adoption, demand, opportunities, applications, or obstacles to solar power diffusion into Electricity generation array.

Theologians investigated the feasibility of super micro solar power generation to improving community modernisation, some advantages between dual grid connected models, and indeed the feasibility of micro hydro dams for regional and underserved modernisation.

Concerning that United nations sustainable development goals of "Safety and Wellness," the infant number of deaths & remedies, plus the ability for non - transmissible disease control.

## Conclusion

Although India has increased its performance and maybe even made huge improvements on a variety of indices such as quality of life, education, including hygiene, further progress is being made throughout the extreme poverty, malnutrition, sexuality, as well as global warming.

Pretty much across the board, India's ranking has risen to 57 towards 60, including significant gains made on Sustainable development goals 3, 6, 7, 9, & 11.

Whereas a decrease in the Maternal Deaths Rate have led towards the better results throughout the category of 'Good Physical health and Very well growing sanitation availability within Swachh Bharat Swachh bharat have lifted the nation's performance throughout the category of 'Fresh Safe drinking Water.'

Ongoing measures shall be implemented in future updates of the Index to provide benchmarks which reflect the true breadth of a Sustainable development goals.

Additionally, SDG 3 would have at minimum 1 metric indicating the nation's success in combating non - communicable diseases

## Future Scope of Study

There are just too many holes in alternative power, sanitary conditions, even connecting proposed legislation here to Sustainable development goals. Future-oriented categories exist with in societal issues including inequality malnutrition, quality of life, including schooling.

The general state of current studies on this subject is there is very little space for researchers to develop studies on this same subject.

Nevertheless, the whole dissertation is confined to a few research papers and academic databases, which in itself is a downside, although researchers can explore additional resources prior to actually drawing a judgement call.